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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Alkali and Drought
Resistant Crops

November 7, 1928.

EGYPTIAN COTTON NEWS LETTER
(Not for publication)

The information contained in this News Letter is drawn mainly from newspapers and trade journals, the published source of the information being given in every case. The object of the letter is to furnish information to officials and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture in regard to the condition of the market for long staple cotton. The Department assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of these quoted statements, and under no circumstances should they be republished as having been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

LONG STAPLE COTTON MARKET CONDITIONS

The New Bedford Standard of November 4 states as follows:

"Considerably more buying interest was noted in the extra staple cotton markets during the past week, both here and elsewhere in New England. Trading did not run into very large figures, though in several instances round lot sales of staple cottons were put through. The inquiry, however, was more general, and sales were more numerous, though the mills are by no means eager buyers, and prices have to be cut to extremely low levels to put through any business at all.

"Inquiry for Pima resulted this week in several sales but not in very heavy volume. Pima No. 1's having staple not less than inch and nine-sixteenths brought 40 cents to 40-1/2 cents, while Pima No. 2 was priced one cent lower and Pima No. 3 one to two cents lower than twos.

"Sales of Egyptian uppers are said to have taken place in the Boston market this week on a basis of 25-1/2 cents for medium grade. On Sakellaridis, the price for medium grade ranges around 38 cents or slightly under. No activity in Sak is reported this week.

"Current quotations on middling prompt shipment cotton classed on government grade and staple standards and based on December are as follows:

Inch and 1/8th - 21-1/2 cents to 22 cents.
Inch and 3/16ths - 22-1/4 cents to 22-1/2 cents.
Inch and 1/4th - 26-1/2 cents to 27-1/2 cents."

QUOTATIONS ON PIMA AND EGYPTIAN COTTONS AT
NEW ENGLAND MILL POINTS RECEIVED BY
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

<u>Pima</u>	<u>November 2</u>
No. 2	41 ¢
" 3	40
" 4	39

<u>Sakel</u>	
Good	40.31 ¢
Fully Good Fair	37.56
Good Fair	35.94

<u>Uppers</u>	
Good	26.31 ¢
Fully Good Fair	25.31
Good Fair	24.88

MIDDLING QUOTATION AT NEW ORLEANS

The closing quotation for Middling Spot cotton on the New Orleans market for November 2, as received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was 18.51

LIVERPOOL PRICES OF EGYPTIAN AND UPLAND

COTTONS ON NOV. 2.

(from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 3)

	<u>1928</u> (pence)	<u>1927</u> (pence)	<u>1926</u> (pence)
	<u>1/</u>		
Good Sakel	19.20	20.05	16.55
Middling Uplands	10.49	11.75	6.88

1/

These prices correspond to prices at Liverpool on November 2 of 38.7 cents for Good Sakel and 21.1 cents for Middling Uplands, the pound sterling having been quoted at New York for cable transfer at \$4.848 on November 2.

STOCKS AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

(from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 3)

The stocks on November 2 of this year and of the two preceding years were as follows (Egyptian bales, average weight 750 pounds):

<u>1928</u>	<u>1927</u>	<u>1926</u>
348,000 bales	404,000 bales	273,000 bales

THE CROP IN EGYPT.

"Cotton" (Manchester) of October 20 contains the following:

J. Planta & Co., Alexandria, October 11th:-

"We find the quality of new cotton of all growths in general satisfactory and equivalent to last year's standards. Sakels show a certain improvement in the regularity of the staple."

Alexandria Commercial Co., Alexandria, October 11th:-

"Climatic conditions in the Delta have not been very favourable this week, but the season is now so far advanced and the quantity of cotton in the fields so much reduced, that weather has ceased to be a very serious factor.

The first picking is practically finished everywhere, and in many districts the second picking also is nearly completed.

Up to now the results of both first and second pickings, especially in the case of Sakel, have varied so much that it is nearly impossible to say whether this year's yield per feddan is better or worse than that of last year.

In Upper Egypt picking is practically completed, and results are, on the whole, excellent."

G. D. Sarris, Alexandria, October 11th:-

" * * *

On the other hand, the quality of the crop is nicer than in the past two seasons. The staple in particular is stronger.

* * * "

"MAARAD" COTTON.

Dr. W. Lawrence Balls, Chief Botanist of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, addressing at Zurich last June a meeting of the "Mixed Committee on Egyptian Cotton", an organization in which both manufacturers and producers are represented, stated that in his opinion "Maarad, of which the yield has been definitely established as 33-1/2 per cent superior to that of Sakel, will be, in a few years, the predominating variety in the Delta." (Translated from Bulletin de l'Union des Agriculteurs d'Egypte, V. 26, No. 193, p. 95, 1928).

"Maarad" is the strain of Pima cotton developed in Egypt by the late Dr. Victor Mosseri, from seed introduced into that country from Arizona by R. H. Forbes. Some of Dr. Mosseri's Maarad selections were tested at the U. S. Field Station, Sacaton, Arizona, this year in close comparison with the Arizona stock of Pima and the plants of the two stocks were not appreciably different. Comparison of Maarad fiber produced in Egypt with Pima fiber produced in Arizona, by long staple cotton classifiers of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, also showed no important difference.

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Nov. 14-1928

EGYPTIAN COTTON NEWS LETTER
(Not for publication)

By Office of Alkali and Drought Resistant Crops,
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of
Agriculture

The information contained in this News Letter is drawn mainly from newspapers and trade journals, the published source of the information being given in every case. The object of the letter is to furnish information to officials and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture in regard to the condition of the market for long staple cotton. The Department assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of these quoted statements, and under no circumstances should they be republished as having been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

LONG STAPLE COTTON MARKET CONDITIONS

The New Bedford Standard of November 11 states as follows:

"Increased buying interest continued during the past week to characterize this and other New England cotton consuming centers and sales both of extra staple cottons and of selected shorter cotton were more numerous, though not very large individually. Market activity is not so pronounced when actual trading is concerned, though there is plenty of inquiry and some indication that sizable dealing is not far off.

"Selling pressure on all the extra staple lengths continues very strong and basis quotations all along the line are somewhat weaker than a week ago, the difference varying from 25 to 50 points. ***

* * *

"Egyptians have not been particularly active this week, since mills are holding off in anticipation of a substantial easing in the price quotations. Pima, however, has been in demand, and sales have been put through around 39 to 40 cents for twos and ones, and around 37 to 38 cents for threes and fours.

"Current market quotations on middling prompt shipment cotton classed on government grade and staple types and based on December, are:

* * *

Inch and 1/8th - 21-3/4 to 22 cents.
Inch and 3/16ths - 22-1/4 to 22-3/4 cents.
Inch and 1/4th - 27 to 28 cents."

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MIDDLING QUOTATION AT NEW ORLEANS

The closing quotation for Middling Spot cotton on the New Orleans market for November 9, as reported in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 10, was 18.58

LIVERPOOL PRICES OF EGYPTIAN AND UPLAND

COTTONS ON NOV. 9.

(from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 10)

	<u>1928</u> (pence)	<u>1927</u> (pence)	<u>1926</u> (pence)
	<u>1/</u>		
Good Sakel	19.35	19.95	16.55
Middling Uplands	10.46	11.04	6.95

1/

These prices correspond to prices at Liverpool on November 9 of 39.0 cents for Good Sakel and 21.1 cents for Middling Uplands, the pound sterling having been quoted at New York for cable transfer at \$4.848 on November 9.

STOCKS AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

(from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 10)

The stocks on November 9 of this year and of the two preceding years were as follows (Egyptian bales, average weight 750 pounds):

<u>1928</u>	<u>1927</u>	<u>1926</u>
369,000 bales	409,000 bales	295,000 bales

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

2.

The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections: a description of the work done and a description of the results obtained. The first section describes the work done in the laboratory, and the second section describes the results obtained from the work.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

9. The ninth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

10. The tenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections: a description of the work done and a description of the results obtained. The first section describes the work done in the laboratory, and the second section describes the results obtained from the work.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

15. The fifteenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

16. The sixteenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

17. The seventeenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

18. The eighteenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

THE CROP IN EGYPT.

"Cotton" (Manchester) of October 27 contains the following dispatch from G. D. Sarri of Alexandria, under date of October 18:

"The weather has been more favourable during the week, but actually there is nothing in weather developments which can affect the size of the crop in Lower Egypt, owing to the absence of immature bolls, which is due to heavy boll shedding and severe deterioration caused by fungi. It is confirmed now that the picking results of Sakels are, on the whole, unsatisfactory, and in generally well informed quarters it is believed that this year's crop will not exceed 2-1/4 million cantars."

[This quantity of Sakel cotton is the equivalent of 445,500 bales of 500 pounds net weight.] *

The same journal quotes P. Augustino and Company of Alexandria, Egypt, under date of October 18, to the effect that the total crop is not likely to exceed 7-1/4 million cantars, or 1,435,500 bales of 500 pounds net weight.

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.

The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of the new teaching method on the learning of the subject. The scope of the study is limited to the first semester of the course.

2. Methodology

The study was conducted using a quasi-experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: an experimental group and a control group.

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Nov. 21, 1924

EGYPTIAN COTTON NEWS LETTER
(Not for publication)

By Office of Alkali and Drought Resistant Crops,
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of
Agriculture

The information contained in this News Letter is drawn mainly from newspapers and trade journals, the published source of the information being given in every case. The object of the letter is to furnish information to officials and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture in regard to the condition of the market for long staple cotton. The Department assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of these quoted statements, and under no circumstances should they be republished as having been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

LONG STAPLE COTTON MARKET CONDITIONS

The New Bedford Standard of November 18 states as follows:

"New England raw cotton markets have only partially fulfilled the promise of wider buying activity forecasted a week or ten days ago. Short cotton has been moving steadily in Boston and Providence markets but not in the volume that had been expected. But the demand for extra staple cottons has fallen off very suddenly in most staple consuming centers and very little business has been done this week, though prices are still very easy and offerings are available in every variety. Some mill men blame the gray goods markets for this sudden slump in demand, claiming that the mills have found it vastly more difficult to sell goods the past week or two, and are thus made more cautious about buying raw material.

"Though no very large amount of trading in Egyptians has been reported this week, there has been more interest displayed in this variety and there is more talk about the new Pilon cotton from the Sudan. Pima interest has not been so active, though it is still possible to sell good grade Pima at a price.

"Prices for middling upland cotton for prompt shipment, classed on government grade and staple standards and based on December are:

- Inch and 1/8th - 21-3/4 to 22 cents.
- Inch and 3/16ths - 22-1/4 to 22-3/4 cents.
- Inch and 1/4th - 27 to 28 cents.
- Inch and 5/16ths - 30 to 31 cents."

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate. The concentration of the spores was 10⁴ spores/g substrate (a), 10⁵ spores/g substrate (b), 10⁶ spores/g substrate (c), 10⁷ spores/g substrate (d), 10⁸ spores/g substrate (e), 10⁹ spores/g substrate (f). The substrate was 100 g of substrate (100 g of substrate + 100 g of substrate).

MIDDLING QUOTATION AT NEW ORLEANS

The closing quotation for Middling Spot cotton on the New Orleans market for November 16, as reported in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 17, was 18.76

LIVERPOOL PRICES OF EGYPTIAN AND UPLAND
COTTONS ON NOV. 16.

(from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 17)

	<u>1928</u> (pence)	<u>1927</u> (pence)	<u>1926</u> (pence)
	<u>1/</u>		
Good Sakel	19.25	19.95	16.45
Middling Uplands	10.55	10.91	7.03

1/ These prices correspond to prices at Liverpool on November 16 of 38.8 cents for Good Sakel and 21.3 cents for Middling Uplands, the pound sterling having been quoted at New York for cable transfer at \$4.847 on November 16.

STOCKS AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

(from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 17)

The stocks on November 16 of this year and of the two preceding years were as follows (Egyptian bales, average weight 750 pounds):

<u>1928</u>	<u>1927</u>	<u>1926</u>
396,000 bales	416,000 bales	325,000 bales

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

The President of the United States, in his annual message to the Congress, has the honor to inform you that the year 1861 has been a year of great interest and activity. The country has been divided into two parties, the Union and the secession, and the President has been called upon to maintain the Union at all costs.

The President has been successful in his efforts to maintain the Union, and he has been able to secure the passage of the necessary legislation. He has also been able to secure the support of the people, and he has been able to maintain the peace and order of the country.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Vice President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861.

The Vice President of the United States, in his annual message to the Congress, has the honor to inform you that the year 1861 has been a year of great interest and activity. The country has been divided into two parties, the Union and the secession, and the Vice President has been called upon to maintain the Union at all costs.

The Vice President has been successful in his efforts to maintain the Union, and he has been able to secure the passage of the necessary legislation. He has also been able to secure the support of the people, and he has been able to maintain the peace and order of the country.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861.

The Secretary of the United States, in his annual message to the Congress, has the honor to inform you that the year 1861 has been a year of great interest and activity. The country has been divided into two parties, the Union and the secession, and the Secretary has been called upon to maintain the Union at all costs.

The Secretary has been successful in his efforts to maintain the Union, and he has been able to secure the passage of the necessary legislation. He has also been able to secure the support of the people, and he has been able to maintain the peace and order of the country.

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861.

MILL CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES OF PIMA AND IMPORTED
EGYPTIAN COTTONS FOR OCTOBER, 1928.

The Bureau of the Census reports mill consumption of American-Egyptian (Pima) cotton during the month of October as 1,325 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 724 bales in September and 1,132 bales in August. The mill consumption of imported Egyptian cotton is reported as having been 19,592 bales in October, compared with 16,138 bales in September and 17,716 bales in August.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IMPORTS

The Bureau of the Census reports as follows the imports from Egypt, in equivalent 500-pound bales, during the month of October and during the 3 months ending October 31, 1928, as well as the corresponding data for the preceding year:

October		:	3 months ending Oct. 31	
1928	1927	:	1928	1927
15,880	13,620		46,613	48,384

Washington, D. C.
November 21, 1928

OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER
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EGYPTIAN COTTON NEWS LETTER
(Not for publication)

Nov. 28-28

By Office of Alkali and Drought Resistant Crops,
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of
Agriculture

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LONG STAPLE COTTON MARKET CONDITIONS

The New Bedford Standard of November 25 states as follows:

"Although New England spot cotton markets lacked pep and snap during the past week, there was a fair amount of business put through in certain quarters, notably the short cotton sections, chiefly in Boston and Providence. Extra staple demand was slow, and such business as was done resulted from selling pressure applied by merchants backed by shippers whose price quotations were soft to firm bids. The total business put through was not large, owing to the fact that many of the extra staple consuming mills still have substantial stocks of cotton on hand and do not expect to need raw material until sometime after the first of the new year. ***

* * *
"Current price quotations on middling prompt shipment cotton classed on government grade and staple standards and based on December are:
* * *

Inch and 1/8th - 22-1/2 to 22-3/4 cents.
Inch and 3/16ths - 23 to 23-1/2 cents.
Inch and 1/4th - 27 to 28 cents.
Inch and 5/16ths - 30 to 32 cents."

The first of these is the fact that the
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QUOTATIONS ON PIMA AND EGYPTIAN COTTONS AT
NEW ENGLAND MILL POINTS RECEIVED BY
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

<u>Pima</u>	<u>November 9</u>	<u>November 16</u>
No. 2	42 ¢	44 ¢
" 3	41	43
" 4	40	42

Sakel

Good	40.38 ¢	41.75 ¢
Fully Good Fair	36.63	38.63
Good Fair	35.25	36.75

Uppers

Good	25.88 ¢	26.75 ¢
Fully Good Fair	25.12	26.19
Good Fair	24.81	25.88

MIDDLING QUOTATION AT NEW ORLEANS

The closing quotation for Middling Spot cotton on the New Orleans market for November 23, as reported in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 24, was 19.52

LIVERPOOL PRICES OF EGYPTIAN AND UPLAND
COTTONS ON NOV. 23.

(from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 24)

	<u>1928</u> (pence)	<u>1927</u> (pence)	<u>1926</u> (pence)
	<u>1/</u>		
Good Sakel	19.90	19.60	16.15
Middling Uplands	10.84	11.14	6.92

1/

These prices correspond to prices at Liverpool on November 23 of 40.2 cents for Good Sakel and 21.9 cents for Middling Uplands, the pound sterling having been quoted at New York for cable transfer at \$4.850 on November 23.

STOCKS AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

(from Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 24)

The stocks on November 23 of this year and of the two preceding years were as follows (Egyptian bales, average weight 750 pounds):

<u>1928</u>	<u>1927</u>	<u>1926</u>
415,000 bales	428,000 bales	343,000 bales

THE CROP IN EGYPT.

"Cotton" (Manchester) of November 10 contains the following dispatch from G. D. Sarriis of Alexandria, dated November 1:-

'Picking can now be considered as practically over.

Basing ourselves on information received from our interior correspondents, we beg to give our preliminary estimate of the crop:-

Sakellaridis	2,250,000	cantars	[445,500]
Ashmouni and Zagora	4,150,000	"	[822,000]
Pilion	500,000	"	
Mahda	100,000	"	
Sundries	<u>250,000</u>	"	
Total	7,250,000	"	[1,435,000]

[The figures in brackets are the equivalents in bales of 500 pounds, net weight.]

Washington, D. C.
November 28, 1928

